thirty years Free Trade Democrats have steadily pointed to the "Walker tariff" of 1846 as a clear and shining example of "a tariff for revenu only," and they have as constantly and steadily declared that that was the sort of tariff they would make as soon as they should have the power to control revenue legislation. But that is not the sort of tariff that Chairman Wilson and his colleagues recommend. They place wool on the free list and impose a duty of 30 per cent and 35 per cent ad valorem on woollen yarns; the Walker tariff imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on unmanufactured wool and to per cent ad valorem on woollen yarns.

It also imposed a duty of 30 per cent on all sugars; and the majority of the Ways and Means Committee leaves raw sugars on the ree list and reduces the duty on refined sugars to one-fourth of a cent a pound, which is equiva- your druggist, or at lent to an average ad valorem duty of less than 8 per cent. A duty of one and one-half cents a pound, which is equivalent to an average ad valorem duty of about 47 per cent, is imposed on cleaned rice, and the duty under the Walker tariff was 20 per cent ad valorem.

list by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee are the following, which were dutiable under the Walker tariff at the rates herein mentioned: Boracic acid, 20 per cent; sulphuric acid. 10 per cent; ammonia, 10 per cent; antimony, regulus of, 20 per cent; bristles, 5 per cent; burr stones, bound into milistones, 10 percent; camphor, 23 and 40 per cent; bituminous coal, slack culm and coke, 30 per cent; copper, old and in pigs, bars or ingots, 5 per cent; copperas, 20 per cent; hemp, 30 per cent; tow of flax and hemp, 15 per cent; apples, green, ripe or dried, 20 per cent; flax, unmanufactured, 15 per cent; hair, curled for mattresses and beds, 20 per cent; hatters' plush, 20 per cent; hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted or pickled, 5 per cent; lard, 20 per cent; bacon, hams and pork, 20 per cent; mother of pearl, per cent; nickel, 5 per cent; ochre, sienna and umber earths, dry, 30 per cent; quicksilver, 20 per cent; rags, 5 per cent; rattans and reeds, unmanufactured, 10 per cent; building stone and rotten stone, 10 per cent; Epsom salts, 20 per cent; skins, raw, n. o. p., 20 per cent; soap, n.o. p., 30 per cent; tallow, 10 per cent; tin in bars, blocks or pigs, 5 per cent; blue vitriol, 20 per cent; wood unmanufactured, 30 per cent. The duty on pig iron, which was 30 per cent ad valorem under the Walker tariff, is fixed at 22½ per cent in the pending bill. THE METAL SCHEDULE.

The rates in the metal schedule, especially that part of it which relates to manufactures of iron and steel, the majority of the Ways and Means Committee has punished about as severely as it has those in the woollen schedule. It is well known that many of the rates in this schedule known that many of the rates in this schedule were reduced by the act of 1890 as low as was consistent with safety, and all of them were brought into proper relations with one another. Not only have the correspondence and equilibrium of rates been disturbed and in many cases destroyed by the majority, but in a great many cases the duties have been reduced so low that the manufacture in this country of the articles to which they relate will be impossible without reductions of wages to which the workingmen will never consent unless driven to do so by privation and starvation. In this schedule, as in the wool schedule, the safeguard of specific rates has been virtually swept away. What is true of the metal schedule is true in a great degree of the schedule of linens, glass and pottery and several others.

is an important industry, carried on by a rich systicate, with whose operations Mr. Tarsney is understood to be rather intimately ac-quainted. The ores that this syndicate handle are of Mexican origin, and will be admitted thee of duty if the recommendation of the ma-cority of the committee is approved and enacted

free of duty if the recommendation of the majority of the committee is approved and enacted into law.

These and other facts relating to details of the bill may seem embarrassing to some of the members of the majority, but there is, of course, no reason to suppose that their action has been influenced in the slightest degree, much less controlled by local considerations or an undue regard for special interests or industries. The fact that Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, has consented that a number of the most important industries of his State shall be sacrificed on the altar of "tariff reform," and that Bourke Cockran, to say nothing of Chairman Wilson, has consented to the same thing, ought to be proof enough that the majority of the committee has not been and cannot be swayed by local considerations or undue regard for industries in which they might be supposed to feel special interest.

BOUND TO CRUSH THE WOOL GROWERS.

WHAT THE THREAT OF FREE WOOL HAS DONE TO A GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Pittsburg, Nov. 28 (Special).-I. W. Jones,

Washington County, a heavy wool-dealer, was asked his opinion as to the effect of a free-wool achedule in the greatest wool-growing district of America. The veteran wool-buyer, who is a Demo-crat, said: "The leaders of the Democratic party crat, said: "The leaders of the Democratic party seem determined utterly to ruin this great indus-try. I have been engaged in the business of buying wool for thirty years, and every reduction of the tariff, threatened or consummated, has inof the tarin, threatened of consummates, has induced the price of wool adversely. The sentiment of the intelligent wool-growing Democracy of Washington County I find to run strongly in favor of Protection. I know of no better instance to cite than Samuel Noble, of Donegal Township, the largest individual wool-grower of Washington County. A year ago he was strongly of the grower, resulting in better prices. He now does not hesitate to announce that he was laboring under a delusion and does not want any free wool in his. Mr. Noble sold his '92 clip of 8,000 pounds at 23 cents a pound. I have just sacked his '93 clip, containing the same number of pounds, at 21 cents a pound. a loss to Mr. Noble of 8420 as compared with last year. Mr. Noble's sheep produce one of the finest delaine-merino clips in the county. He is one of the most progressive men in the business. His thousand sheep are in splendid condition, and he avows an intention of keeping them all, being fully satisfied that the suicidal policy of the Democracy will soon be overturned and the tariff on wool restored. Wool similar to that produced by Mr. Noble is to-day selling in the London market at 15 to 15 cents a pound. It costs as much to transfer his clip to Boston as it does to bring a similar quantity from London with free trade in actual operation. I estimate this year's clip in Washington County to be but little over 1,000,000 pounds. On the clip of 1,000,000 pounds the growers of Washington County will sustain an average loss of 7 cents a pound, aggregating 70,000."

Viewing the matter from a political standpoint, Mr. Jones said: "If the Democratic leaders in Congress succeed in passing their free wool bill the seffect on their party in this section will be most disastrous. I doubt not that three years of such policy will make it impossible for them to carry even Greene County."

MARYLAND'S COAL INTERESTS ENDAN-

GERED.

Baltimore, Nov. 23 (Special)—Dispatches from Cumberland, Frostburg, Piedmont and other points in the soft coal region state that the miners are greatly distressed over the proposed removal of the duty on coal. The thousands of workers realise that with coal on the free list the great soft coal mining industry of Maryland and West Virginia will be nearly paralyzed. The tariff has given these States a large coal market. Without it the coal operators must lose heavily and the workmen suffer a reduction in wages. The miners here and at every point in the region are very bitter against Congressman McKaig, who told them that coal would be pro-

GIVE THANKS TO-MORROW

That at RIKER'S Money Saving Drug Store the Poor, as well as the Rich, can afford to alleviate the ills that flesh is heir to. That there is one Broad Gauge House in New-York where no Commissions are paid on Doctors' Prescriptions-to come out of the People's Pockets and add to the burdens of illness. Have you a cold? Folks do say that RIKER'S EXPECTORANT is the only remedy that Coughs and Colds are really afraid of. Only 60 cts. a bottle, remember, and your money back if it fails to cure. Of

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tected. This disturbance will result in delegations from the mining districts of Allegheny and Garrett counties visiting Washington this winter armed with protests. John Wilson, an extensive miner and shipper of soft coal, says that the placing of soft coal on the free list is an outrage, and the result will be most disastrous to the coal trade of the country, and especially that of Maryland. Maryland soft coal has been driven from several sea-board cities by competing roads, notably from Norfolk by the Pocahontas output carried there by the Norfolk and Western Rallroad. The principal sales now are in the New-England States, and if coal is put on the free list Nova Scotia will come in competition with us in those States. The operators are now paying miners 66 per cent more wages than they did when there was no duty on coal. The first thing the mine-owners will do will be to reduce wages.

EVILS OF THE WOOLSCHEDULE

A BOSTON EXPERT'S OPINION.

LIKELY TO WORK A COMPLETE TRANSFORMA-TION IN THE INDUSTRY AND PROVE A STAG-GERING BLOW TO MANUFACTURERS-ITS INCONSISTENCIES POINTED OUT.

Washington, Nov. 23.—In response to the request of a Tribune correspondent, S. N. D. North, of Boston, whose knowledge of the subject is universally understood and highly respected, has prewill be a startling shock to every one engaged in that manufacture. Free wool was of ccurse looked for and is much regretted, but free wool means a complete transformation of the inthe re-equipment of our mills. Before the domestic manufacturers can adjust themselves to these new manufacturers can adjust themselves of duty the foreigners will have had opportunity to possess themselves of the domestic market. There will be an interval of a year or two in which they will have things all their own way in this market, and in the meanwhile I anticipate that a considerable percentage of existing machinery will retire permanently from business in despair at the future

is, of course, the most deplorable feature of the schedule. It is the more striking in its discrimina tion because of the general retention of specific duties in the cotton schedule. The total reduction the metal schedule is true in a great degree of the schedule of linens, glass and pottery and several others.

Mr. North, in another column, has called attention to the fact that specific rates are retained in the cotton schedule (although the reductions in many cases are so heavy as to injure the manufacturers and workingman as well as the "consumer" and the National Treasury), while in the woollen schedule they are abolished. Probably Mr. North did not stop to consider that cotton manufacturing is an industry that is firmly planted and making rapid strides in several of the cotton States (especially in Georgia), which are represented in the Ways and Means Committee by Messrs. Turner of Georgia, McMillin of Tennessee and Breckinridge of Arkansas. Mr. North also alluded to the fact that Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, who is a manufacturer of flannels as well as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, has succeeded in having the kind of goods that he manufactures placed under the highest rate in the woollen schedule, along with other goods which it costs much more to produce. In addition to these facts it is noted that the duty on encaustic tiles, decorated, is reduced only it per cent, as compared with a reduce of in the same schedule. The manufacture of encaustic tiles is an important industry in the district represented by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, who is a member of the committee. Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, who is also a member of the committee. Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, who is also a member of the committee, the string of silver lead ore is an important industry, carried on by a rich systicate, with whose operations Mr. Tarsney, of missouri, who is also a member of the committee. Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, who is also a member of the committee, the district in which the smelting of silver lead ore is an important industry, carried on by a rich systicate, with whose operations Mr. Tarsney, of missouri, who is also a member of the committee. Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, who is also a member of the committee. Mr. Ta in the woollen schedule on this account is much

paragraphs. Why this should have been deemed necessary in a tariff that is wholly ad valorem in its duties cannot be explained. It puts a premium upon under-valuations and will be the source of incalculable mischief. The duty on yarns valued at over 40 cents a pound is 35 per cent, while the duty on all cloths made from those yarns is only 40 per cent. American manufacturers will be aghast at these figures. The weaver is obliged to take all the risks of business, to incur all the losses arising

the risks of business, to incur all the losses arising from defective workmanship, and yet he is allowed a margin of only 5 per cent over the yarn manufacturer who encounters hone of these risks. The bill might allow the yarn manufacture to continue here, but makes it impossible for that yarn to be woven at a profit. The framers of itwere evidently unaware of the true relationship between duties, and it is amazing that Mr. Stevens, who is a practical manufacturer, should ever have given his consent to a schedule so disjointed.

"Fortunately the duty on all cloths is made uniform. This duty of 40 per cent is placed on the figure that has been in the Democratic mind since the Mills bill. It is a figure which means ruin to a very large branch of the American wool manufacture—that engaged in producing cheap goods for the masses, torsign makes of which have been excluded from our market by the weight duty. Free wool will be of no great advantage to these manufacturers, while, on the contrary, they will have to contend with a duty of 15 per cent upon shoddy, mungo and all the wastes utilized so successfully by the English manufacturers in the production of this class of goods. And they are allowed no compensatory duty to offset this demand of an important free raw material. English manufacturers are now making these cloths at considerably less than one-half the cost to make them here. As has been proved before the Ways and Means Committee, an exceptionally large proportion of the difference in cost as between these and fine goods is in labor, although the English have acquired an expertness in the utilization of rags and revamped fibres which it will require years to approximate in this country. If this class of goods is to continue to be made here under such a tariff, there must be an immediate reduction in current wages of not less than 35 per cent from the rates which prevailed a year ago. Manufacturers fear that such a great reduction in wages will make it difficult if not impossible, to equip their mills with in

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a ringing, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by Catarrh in the Head. Loss of smell or hearing also result from Catarrh, which may develop into Bronchitis or Consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Catarrh by thoroughly purifying the blood and building up the entire sys-tem. Get Hood's, because

Hood's suring Cures Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick head-

TARIFF CHANGES DREADED.

EUSINESS MEN DISCUSS THE WILSON BILL.

PITTSBURG IRON MANUFACTURERS CALL IT FA-NATICAL AND BRUTAL-PROBABLE EFFECT

OF THE MEASURE ON THE MINNE-SOTA IRON ORE INDUSTRY. Cleveland, Nov. 28 .- As a matter of course, the bill presented to Congress for the reduction of the

tariff has caused comment and much feeling in Cleveland. Regarding this matter, James Corri-gan, of the firm of Corrigan, Ives & Co., said: "Iron ore on the free list? If they do anything of that kind they will simply close down all the mines in the country. We have four properties on the Gogebic range now that have been closed down owing to threats of this kind. Then there are the Queen, Prince of Wales, Buffalo and South Buffalo mines on the Marquette Range. They are about to suspend operations for the same reason, and the properties on the Mesaba Range will also close down if ore is put on the free list. Only for this proposed legislation we would be stocking our piles this winter as we did in years past, and these thousands of starving families would have employment. But, as it is now, the operators are afraid to do anything. They would not dare go to the expense of stocking their ore piles without knowing that there are some prospects of finding market for their material. And if ore is put on the free list matters will be still worse, for we cannot compete with the foreign shippers.

Co., said: "Pig iron, I think, can stand a cut of

George H. Ely, president of the Western Iron Ore Dealers' Association, said: "I have been expecting it right along. Of course we are hostile to such legislation. We are threatened with tremendous The Western Iron Ore Association alone represents the production of the four great Lake Superior districts—the Marquette, the Menominee, the Gogeproduct last year was 9,074,000 tons, and it was almost three-fifths of the iron ore mined in the United States last year, which came down over those lakes into Lake Michigan and Erie and went into the pig iron production. The difference between the iron ore trade of last year and this tween the iron ore trade of last year and this year's production will be about 4,00,000 tons. There is no market for iron ore. The Cleveland dealers have not had such a thing as an offer for ore, that is, unles they wish to give it away. The business is perfectly paralyzed. And paralysis in this case means paralysis at about 100 producing iron ore mines in those four districts. If iron ore is put on the free list matters will be still worse. I spoke before the Ways and Means Committee and laid this matter before them in statistical form, as did other gentlemen, but it seems to have done no good. It will be an outrage on our workingmen to put iron ore on the free list."

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—Harry W. Oliver, of the Oliver Iron and Steel Works, was asked last night his opinion of the proposed tariff legislation. Mr. Oliver said:

"As present prices are below cost the reduction."

Oliver said:

"As present prices are below cost the reduction on pig iron, steel rails, steel billets and bar iron must be borne by labor and freight. The measure is a drestic one and the authors appear almost dantical in their work. The change to ad valorem duties is indefensible. Undervaluations, false invoices, different appraisements at different ports of entry, all combine to breed a race of dishonest importers and make business unstable. Making the bill take effect March I is simply bruttal and calculated to destroy what little business we have. The act should take effect a year hence and allow business to accommodate itself to the new condition."

Resolutions at the National Republican Convention of 1883.

B. F. Jones, the iron manufacturer and ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that the effects of the proposed Tariff bill, if enacted, would be worse than those of the act of 1846. Wages would fall greatly and the general prosperity must necessarily share their decline. People would have to leave the manufacturing centres in the cities and seek to earn a livelihood by cultivating the earth. The proposed duties on Iron and steel products would not be sufficient to place our labor on a par with the foreign work-

FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE

COSTON EUSINESS MEN ON THE NEW TARIFF BILL-INDISCRIMINATE CUTTING.

Boston, Nov. 28.-Colonel Albert Clark, secretary bill: "The true principle of any protective tariff is to protect everything that is subject to foreign competition. The true principle of any revenue tariff is to leave no duties whatever upon any foreign product that competes with a domestic one. This Democratic bill is not based on either of these principles, nor upon any other principle that I can discover, but rather upon the policy of discrimina-

"The Democrats have missed their great opportunity. If they had believed in protection they should have passed a joint resolution to that effect early in the special session, so as to reassure the people and help industries to recover from the lieved in free trade they should have modelled a bill after that of the British tariff, which is effectual for revenue, but destructive of general industry, for revenue, but destructive of general industry, and thus they would have appeared to be at least consistent, and might have pretended to be in the interest of the masses against the classes. Whether this mongrel product becomes a law or not, they are foredoomed to failure, either by its rejection in Congress or overthrow by the people. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. What the people of the United States most desire above all things is a scientific, equitable and truly National industrial policy."

Mr. Pierce, of the firm of S. S. Pierce & Co., said to-day: "The general change from specific to ad valorem duties is a piain retrogade movement. It is a great mistake and will cost the Government much more to collect than the specific duty. Under the ad valorem duty the Treasury Department employs a small army of inspectors and other officials to examine invoice entries to guard against fraud, for which there is a great chance under this system.

"Now, a great many foreign housen have agents resident in New-York. These agents can value the invoices at just what they please. Here is a chance for fraud, It cannot be said that an ad valorem duty will always work to the increase of fill to the consumer. Still, in many instances it will. Take, for instance, the case of sardines. This is the only item I have so far figured on. It means an increase in duty, if changed from the specific to the ad valorem schedule, of \$1.25 a case. The so-called American sardines are not sardines at all, and they do not compete with the imported fishes. This is only one instance.

"It hink that maccaroni will be the same way.

"You see, the men who make these bills know dictle of business or what the business men want. They cut and slash, and then find out that in many cases they have increased rather than reduced." and thus they would have appeared to be at least

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 28.-Titus Sheard, the largest mill owner in Little Fells, says that the new Wilson bill, if it becomes a law, will not cause him to open his mill. He believes the bill will keep all the factories closed.

IT MEANS THE CLOSING OF CARPET MILLS. Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 28 (Special).-It has been hoped that as soon as the new Tariff bill was pre-pared, S. Sanford & Sons, the big carpet manu-facturers, who employ nearly 3,000 hands, could determine when they would start up their .nills. In an interview to-day, Mr. Sanford said: "We are In an Interview to-day, Mr. Sanford said: "We are unable to say anything about starting up. The Democratic bill places 25 per cent ad valorem duty on carpets. It means annihilation of the carpet manufacturing in this country. I am overwhelmed and see no hope except in the possibility perhaps of the Republicans preventing this Democratic bill to reduce the wages of the workpeople to the English standard."

James Shuttleworth, of the firm of Shuttleworth Brothers, carpet manufacturers, said: "If that part

Holiday Gifts of Flint's Fine Furniture Are greatly appreciated,

COLGATE & CO.'S

VIEWS OF A NEW-ENGLAND FREE TRADER EX-CONGRESSMAN GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS SAYS LABOR MUST ADJUST ITSELF TO

A LOW TARIFF.

Boston, Nov. 28.-Ex-Congressman George Fred Williams, when asked his opinion of the bill to-day, said: "Of the details of the bill not enough has been published to allow of proper enough has been published to allow of proper criticism. Furthermore, one must carefully com-pare the schedules of the old tariff and the Mc-Kinley tariff with the new schedules. But in the free list, which, as Governor Long said years ago, is the honest tariff reformer's hope, there is a full realization of everything that the Democrats of New-England have looked for. There is not a manufacturer in New-England who will not admit that the taxation on his raw material is a serious burden upon his industry. But the Protectionists among them supported a tariff upon raw materials in order to satisfy the producers of raw material who claim the benefit of the protective principle together with the manufacturers. In other words, the retention of duties upon raw materials has been the result of combination among all producers from the raw materials up to the finished

"The South and West are the principal producers of raw material, and in New-England it should be borne in mind that these sections are giving up all possible claim to protection in order to free the finjshed product from the burden of taxation. New-Engiand is the only section that gets an unqualified benefit from free raw material. So far as I am able to observe, the duties upon the finjshed products of New-England industry are entirely sufficient to cover any possible difference in the labor cost of the articles produced abroad and those produced here. I think that the difference of the labor cost is more imaginary than real, but certainly if 40 per cent of the total cost of the article will not cover the difference, then it is perfectly clear that labor on this side, indi out on such an article, is economically misapplied and had better go into a business which does not demand such an extraordinary contribution from the taxpayers who buy the goods.

"The debate on the measure should be begun at once in the House, and February I would seem to be a fair date upon which to close the debate. I think it reasonable to expect that by at least two or three months after the 1st of February the Senate will send the bill back to the House with amendments. Whether the bill is adopted in the House or goes into a committee of conference, I have no doubt that after that, in a few days, there will be a settlement upon some final measure. This will leave us in the next campaign to discuss a completed measure which has become the law of the land, and I look then to a general movement among business men and manufacturers themselves to preserve the law as it stands, and suppress further agitation. This means that the business and manufacturing interests will join with the Democracy in supporting a new measure, which they will do because the law cannot be changed while Mr. Cleveland is President.

"Business interests must adapt themselves to the new duties or stop, and the general cry will be to let the law alone. I am confident that this measure, as it shall ultimately be settled, is to stand as the law for years to come, and its development will be gradually toward redu all possible claim to protection in order to finished product from the burden of taxation.

NOT LIKELY TO REACH CONGRESS SOON. Washington, Nov. 28.-The Republican members meet their Democratic committee associates until Friday of this week. At that time the tabular the proposed new law will be completed. With this better able to understand the nature of the changes made by the majority. About the middle of next

made by the majority. About the middle of next week the bill will be taken up for discussion in the committee. It will be read by paragraphs, and the Republicans will then offer their amendments. After the bill has been thoroughly considered by the full committee the Republicans will prepare their report and present it to the House.

The expectation that debate will begin on the measure shortly after the meeting of Congress is not likely to be realized. It is doubtful if the Democrats will finish their report in time to present it to the full committee before next Monday. Under the rules the Republicans will have ten days in which to prepare their report, which will delay matters until December 14. As the House will probably adjourn on Friday, December 22, for the holiday recess, it may be fairly presumed that only a few days' debate, if any, can be had, under the most favorable circumstances, during the first month of the session.

FOREIGN SUGARS TO BE KEPT OUT.

Sugar Refining Company it was stated to-day that the reduction of a quarter of a cent in the duty on refined sugar would not result in an increase of importations of foreign refined sugar. The American Sugar Refining Company will reduce the price of sugar so as to keep out the foreign sugars and retain the American market for itself. Prices are now maintained at just the point which shuts out

ENPECTS THE BILL TO PASS QUICKLY. Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 28 (Special).-Senator row. In an interview to-day he said: "I think the House will pass the Wilson Tariff bill in December, that the Senate will debate it during January and will adopt it, and that it will be sent to the President by February. I believe all realize that a protracted debate will injure the business interests of the country, and after a reasonable time for discussion I think there will be no disposition to obstruct a vote."

NOT LOW ENOUGH TO SUIT TOM L. JOHNSON. Cleveland, Nov. 33.-A reporter met Congressman regard the result of the late elections in the light of fresh instructions from the people, or should the Democratic party proceed according to its platform, without reference to that result?" "The result is fresh instructions from the people,"

answered Mr. Johnson, "instructions to proceed

answered Mr. Johnson, "instructions to proceed more rapidly with tariff legislation and to dig deeper, and do the required work thoroughly. Congress should act upon these instructions quick."

"What product in your district could be put on the free list, or have its duty reduced to a revenue basis?"

"Every product."

"Are you in favor of an income tax, or would you prefer an increase of the present internal revenue tax on whiskey and beer?"

"I am opposed to any increase in the tax on whiskey and beer, and I would prefer an income tax to any tax on consumption. I give credit to myself for the leaving of raw sugar on the free list. I made a special effort, and gathered enough Democrats, together to defeat a duty on raw sugar if Wilson had reported it."

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 28.-The impression created in Chairman Wilson respecting the proposed Tariff bill States it will give an immense impetus to United States trade and industries of all kinds, and very States trade and industries of all kinds, and very soon result in placing the manufacturing supremacy of the world in the hands of the manufacturers of the United States. It will enormously increase the trade between the United States and Canada. When the measure comes to be understood in Canada, if the synopsis received here is a correct one, there will be rejoicing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for while the Dominion will become a better customer than ever for United States products, she will on the other hand find nearer and better markets for her raw materials, and thus the interests and welfare of both countries will be promoted along a frontier 3,000 miles in extent.

SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS DIVIDED IN

OPINION,
London, Nov. 28.—A representative of the United Press to-day called upon the principal Sheffleld manufacturers trading with the United States to ascertain their opinions of the Wilson Tariff bill. Some said that the reductions made were not so large as they expected. Others said they were satisfied with the bill, and expressed the hope that issied with the bill, and expressed the hope that it would lead to a revival of orders from the United States. The manufacturers who expected larger reductions based their hopes upon reports which their agents in America sent early in the year. They now express the belief that the Tariff bill was medified in consequence of the results of the recent elections. Manufacturers generally want to know exactly what kind of cutlery will be allowed to come under the 55 per cent tariff, because if this rate covers medium goods they see a good prospect of their American trade reviving.

At the same time they think that the low tariff will allow German manufacturers to flood America with cheap products to the serious detriment of good American manufactures. German makers, they say, expecting tariff reform, have been pilling up enormous stocks ready to pour into

ONLY CONDEMNATION HERE.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE CRITICISE THE BILL.

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND

PUSINESS MEN GENERALLY STRONGLY OPPOSE THE MEASURE. It was not too much to say that the popular

verdict passed upon the Wilson Tariff bill arranged by the Democratic majority on the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has been one of almost unqualified condemnation. It has met disapproval not only from Republicans, but from all classes of Democrats, except those committed to radical views of "revenue reform" or the Free Trade theorists who are prepared to go to any length in the advancement of purely intellectual contentions. The Tribune makes this statement with deliberation, and challenges dispute from fair-minded men who will make candid inquiry with the sole object of obtaining the truth Interviews have been held with men pro in many branches of trade, industry and finance, and the response has been overwhelmingly against the scheme to be advanced by the National Administration at the coming session of Congress. It is doubtful if there was ever measure proposed to be placed on the statute books which found so few defenders among the mass of the men whose interests are one with the common prosperity of the American people

Not one tenth of the adverse comments upon the Wilson bill may be quoted with the public acknowledgment of the men who make them The reason is obvious. Party loyalty for the time silences the mouths of hundreds who will make their influence felt when the proposed law reaches the stage of Congress discus There are plenty of men who, for reasons con nected with the successful prosecution of their business, object to coupling their name with candid criticism of a project which may be made a test of party fealty. Other men, whose pockets are vitally touched by the proposed changes in the tariff, wish to remain out of print until they see a future opportunity to fight for a modification of the more radical features of the suggested law. For these and other reasons the full measure of public criticism cannot be given openly. But in private conversation bitter denunciations of the measure ure are heard, and Democrats vie with Republicans in scoring this step intended to revolutinize the industrial basis of the country.

The banking element, which is concerned only

as part of the machinery of exchange, regrets the introduction of the Wilson bill as a bar to the reviving tendency lately shown in the mercantile and commercial world. Business is only just reviving from the blow given by the monetary crisis of last summer and the absence of complete confidence has been reflected in the enor-York banks. The process of recovery from such a prostration as visited the country in the spring and summer must of necessity be slow, but every effort was being made to hasten the work such radical lines as are drawn in the Democratic bill introduces an element of uncertainty in business plans and arrangements which, it is feared, will operate strongly against the restoration of credit and activity. The country is in no condition, it is urged, to undertake radical economic experiments, and 'even many of those persons who favor tariff reductions lament that the attempt is made at this particular time. The impolicy of the agitation alone an argument sufficient to condemn the Wilson scheme with numerous conservative business been more serious in the way of disturbing values seems to rest upon the notion, more of less popular, that the project of Mr. Wilson and cessfully the gantlet of debate and opposition in Congress.

timent too unsubstantial to avert more than temperarily the harmful effects of discussion and azitation of a pernicious measure, stamped as it is with the approval of the dominating party in Congress and understood to have the backing of the Chief Executive. The very infatuation shown in proposing such a vicious attack upon the industries of the Nation, in revolutions accomplished at the November elections, proves, it is feared, that the Democratic Administration is blind to the sentiment of the people. But even if hope be entertained that the Wilson bill must be emasculated before it becomes a law, business men realize that they can afford to take no risks, and at the best uncertainty must be felt for months as to how far the proposed raids upon the tariff can be pointed out, will wait so long as he can to learn the basis upon which future purchases must be made. Every manufacturer will hesitate until he knows how deep the knife must go into the wages of his employes in order to meet the increased competition opened to the foreign

WAGES WILL SUFFER FIRST.

On all hands it is agreed that the first readjustment of industry to the new conditions sought to be imposed by the Wilson bill must come in the direction of the wages of the laboring population. The panic has already thrown hundreds of thousands of men out of employment and scaled the wages of other hundreds of thousands. This enormous curtailment of the purchasing powers of the millions has already reacted upon trade, and a handicap



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already is placed upon the struggle of business toward recovery. One of the most serious effects of the proposed reductions in tariff schedules will, it is recognized, be the further restriction of the consumptive capacity of the workers on wages, and the experiment of "tariff reform" heavily reduced, and with the certainty of a heavier reduction before the machinery of trade and industry can be adjusted to the Democratic

The time chosen for this step toward free trade is also particularly unfortunate owing to the approach of the usual January settlements. The stress of the year has been severe upon even the strongest mercantile houses, and the meeting of obligations maturing with the new year has been watched with some solicitude. Business started up with new courage when the Republican electoral success of early November occurred, for it was believed that the majorities in Ohio and Massachusetts would keep hands off the tariff, except in the most conservative fashion. But now merchants fear that the fatuity of the Administration threatens trade with a blight upon the coming spring business, when already a dead autumn season has gone on the records. The fight to defeat the worst features of the Wilson bill will absorb the energies that otherwise would be devoted to building up confidence and starting all the wheels of industry nce more in motion.

Elsewhere will be found an expression of views from bankers, men of finance, merchanta, coal and iron capitalists and others who feel the importance of the proposed disturbance of trade and industry. The subject is looked at from different points of view, some reflecting industries that are directly menaced, and others merely the general effect indirectly produced by specific injury. Through all the opinions given the feeling of anxiety or alarm is obvious, and the notes of protest will doubtless grow larger the threatened danger. Amazement is expressed that, in view of the state of the National finances, with an admitted deficit of \$70,000,000 confronting the Treasury, and with the gold reserve maintained with difficulty around \$85,000,000, the tariff scheme of the Administration should boldly embrace features that will lessen the revenues of the Governdefeated. Every buyer of raw materials, it is | ment and leave as the only alternative the proposition for an unpopular tax upon incomes.

> The sentiment of Wall Street is strongly against the proposed tariff revision. But although there was a recovery in values from the first acute depression experienced on Monday, there was significance in the theory upon which the rally

WALL STREET AGAINST THE BILL.

was a recovery in values from the first acute depression experienced on Monday, there was significance in the theory upon which the rally was effected. "The bill will never pass," was the general comment of easy-going speculators. Its revolutionary character was so universally recognized that even Democrats were forced to argue against the intentions of sincerity upon the part of their party leaders in Congress. Brayton Ives, president of the Western National Bank, in his comments illustrated the caution with which bankers were prone to discuss the proposed measure. "Without being in a position," he said, "to express myself decidedly on all the features of this bill, I may say that it is natural and reasonable to expect that the result of this proposed measure, or even of its agitation, will be to produce doubt and uncertainty among business men and manufacturers, and, therefore, to check the recovery in business and manufacturing circles which otherwise would have come with a great deal of rapidity. I have not studied the measure with sufficient care to justify expressing an opinion as to the effect of special features in the bill but it is fair to say that many of them are of such a radical character that they must upset calculations already formed, and, therefore, seriously interfere with business."

Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, said: "I regard the bill as simply tentative, and believe that it will be subjected to material amendment and modification. In the mean time, it will only be natural for the business community to enter into any new engagements with extreme timidity."

General Samuel Thormas, who is extensively interested in railroads and cognate industries at the South, was unwilling to discuss in detail the probable effect of the proposed tariff changes in that direction. "The bill is still a mystery to me in all its details," he remarked, "as I have not yet had time to give it close enough study. But the return to the principle of ad valorem have heretorior rejected this m

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